

sary to ligate the jugular, nor would he have had an embolus, or a septicemia as a result of delay, with the possibility of other endless complications that may follow as a result of the septicemia. Had the operation been done prior to the embolus formation, the temperature would have dropped to normal and remained there with but very slight variations.

I am not familiar with the case where the jugular wound can be absolutely closed.

Dr. Wintermute: The point which struck Dr. Welty also struck me, and that is that the case has decided fluctuation in temperature which should have suggested immediately the possibility of sinus thrombosis. One thing which was not clear in the reading of the paper was the treatment of the vein. I did not quite catch how the vein was treated. In the radical treatment of the vein nowadays it is to dissect it out clean and leave no source of infection behind when you do not get a free flow of blood from below, but if you do not do this you must at least bring the vein out and allow it to drain on the outside of the wound; if that had been done there would not have been the infection of the neck wound that followed.

Dr. F. A. Hamlin: I think that Dr. Sewall's idea in this operation was, that while a meningitis or a sinus trouble had been considered likely, he better not at that time go further as the bony wall over the sinus was clean and clear and the meninges where exposed, were not involved. In regard to the treatment of the vein, the vein was not obliterated or removed, nor was it drained at the site of ligation, and this infection which followed was rather a superficial infection than a deep one and cleared up immediately on opening the wound.

A TESTIMONIAL.

The friends of Professor Von Recklinghausen of Strassburg, Germany, are soliciting contributions for a testimonial to this famous teacher and investigator. Admirers and former pupils who wish to contribute please communicate with Dr. W. Ophuls, Cooper Medical College, San Francisco, Cal.

BILL NO. 1112. ORDINANCE NO. 975. (New Series.)

Providing methods for the prevention of the spread of Tuberculosis.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Reports by Physicians and Others.

Section 1. Tuberculosis is hereby declared to be a communicable disease, dangerous to the public health.

It shall be the duty of every physician practicing in the City and County of San Francisco, and of every person in charge of any hospital, dispensary or other private or public institution in said City and County, to report in writing to the Board of Health the name, age, sex, color, occupation, address and place where last employed, of every person having tuberculosis which comes under his care or observation. Said reports shall be made in writing on a form furnished as hereinafter provided, and shall be forwarded to said Department of Public Health within twenty-four hours after knowledge of the case comes to said physician or person.

Examination of Sputum.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of the Health Officer when so requested by any physician or by authorities of any hospital or dispensary to make or cause to be made a microscopical examination of the sputum sent him as that of a person having symp-

toms of tuberculosis, accompanied by a blank giving name, age, sex, color, occupation, place where last employed, if known, and address of the person whose sputum it is. It shall be the duty of the Health Officer to promptly make a report of the results of such examinations free of charge to the physician or person upon whose application the same is made.

Protection of Records.

Section 3. It shall be the duty of the Health Officer to cause all reports and all results of examinations showing the presence of the bacilli of tuberculosis made in accordance with provisions of Sections 1 and 2 respectively of this Ordinance to be recorded in a register of which he shall be the custodian. Such register shall not be open to inspection by any person other than the health authorities of the State and of the said City and County, and said health authorities shall not permit any such report or record to be divulged so as to disclose the identity of the person to whom it relates, except as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this Ordinance.

Disinfection of Premises.

Section 4. In case of vacation of any apartment or premises by the death or removal therefrom of a person having tuberculosis, it shall be the duty of the attending physician, or if there be no such physician, or if such physician be absent, of the owner, lessee, occupant or other person having charge of said apartment or premises, to notify the Department of Public Health of said death or removal within twenty-four hours thereafter; and such apartment or premises so vacated shall not be occupied until duly disinfected, cleaned, or renovated, as hereinafter provided. Further, it shall be unlawful for any person suffering from tuberculosis to change his or her residence or to be removed therefrom until the Department of Public Health has been notified so that the vacated apartment or premises may be disinfected, cleaned, or renovated.

Health Officer to Direct Disinfection, Cleaning or Renovation.

Section 5. When notified of the vacation of any apartment or premises as provided in Section 4 hereof, the Health Officer or one of his deputies shall thereafter visit said apartment or premises and shall order and direct that except for purposes of cleaning or disinfection no infected article shall be removed therefrom until properly and suitably cleansed or disinfected, and said Health Officer or deputy shall determine the manner in which said apartment or premises shall be disinfected, cleansed or renovated in order that they may be rendered safe and suitable for occupancy. After the health authorities determine that disinfection is sufficient to render them safe and suitable for occupancy, said apartment or premises, together with all infected articles therein, shall be immediately disinfected by the Department of Public Health; or if the owner prefers, by the owner at his expense to the satisfaction of the Health Officer. Should the Health Officer determine that such apartment or premises are in need of thorough cleaning or renovating, a notice to this effect shall be served upon the owner or agent of said premises, and said owner or agent shall proceed to the cleansing or renovating of said apartment or premises in accordance with the instructions of the Health Officer, and such cleansing and renovating shall be done at the expense of said owner or agent. Such articles that cannot be disinfected or renovated to the satisfaction of the Health Officer shall be destroyed.

Prohibiting Occupancy Until Order of Health Officer Is Complied With.

Section 6. In case the orders or directions of the Health Officer requiring the disinfecting, cleansing